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INTERNATIONAL

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## Joint Float by 6 in EEC; Britain, Ireland, Italy Out

BRUSSELS, Monday, March 12 (UPI)—Six of the nine countries in the European Economic Community agreed today to join a joint float of their currencies against the dollar.

The British and Irish pounds will continue to do so only if the value of the six currencies will remain stable against the dollar.

The joint float will not come into effect immediately, the officials said, but it is expected to come into effect next Monday.

## Schumann, Plevin Are Defeated Gaullists Keep Their Majority Despite Projected 100-Seat Loss

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, March 11 (UPI)—The outgoing Gaullist-led majority retained control in the National Assembly today, but lost 100 seats to the left and opposition center.

Two key ministers, however, were defeated: Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Armenia and Justice Minister René Plevin in Brittany.

With results in from all but seven of the 490 districts, the combined majority had 287 seats, 21 more than it needed to retain outright control without help from the centrist Reformateurs.

The majority held 370 seats in the outgoing Assembly. Both the Socialists and Communists scored large gains, with the Communists more than doubling their number of seats in the outgoing Assembly.

The Reformateurs announced tonight that with help from some non-aligned deputies they would have the required 30 deputies to form a group in the Assembly.

Old ('68) National Assembly	Seats	The New National Assembly	Seats
Majority (370)		Majority (267)	
UDR Gaullists	277	UDR Gaullists	180
Independent Rep.	61	Independent Rep.	53
CDP Center	32	CDP Center	21
Independents (nonaligned)	30	Other majority	13
Socialist party	53	Other right	5
Communist party	34	Réformateurs (center)	28
	487	Socialist party	89
		Communist party	73
		Other left	19

who lost much of their bargaining power when the outgoing majority was able to keep outright control of the Assembly.

In pre-election statements, the Reformateurs had laid down a list of 10 "non-negotiable" points, including a plan for European unity along supranational lines and a decentralization program that would set up popularly elected regional assemblies.

Neither of these ideas has ever appealed to the Gaullists. The outright victory spared Mr. Pompidou two problems he would have had if the majority had lost: The incompatibility he claimed he would have with a leftist-dominated Assembly, and the difficulty of accepting some of the Reformateur ideas if he had to bargain with them to form a government.

Bargaining with them should be easier now. In late-evening comments, the Reformateur spokesmen were leaving the door (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Governor and Aide Are Slain; Bermuda in Emergency State

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 11 (Reuters)—A state of emergency was declared in Bermuda today following the murder of the island's governor, Sir Richard Sharples, and his aide.

Under the emergency regulations, police were given the right to detain suspects for up to 48 hours without charges.

Sir Richard, 56, who was named governor of the British island in 1968, was shot in the head by a 25-year-old man, a former member of the British Royal Air Force, who was shot in the head by a 25-year-old man, a former member of the British Royal Air Force.

## Rabat Claims Subversion by Libya Failed

RABAT, Morocco, March 11 (UPI)—The government said Friday that its armed forces had rounded up a group of Moroccan mercenaries hired by Libya to create disturbances and endanger the monarchy.

Reuters reported that an Interior Ministry communiqué said that those arrested included Omar Bengelloul, a Casablanca lawyer and director of the political weekly Al Moudjahid, published by the Socialist opposition party, Union Nationale des Forces Populaires.

"Thanks to the rapid and efficient intervention of the royal armed forces... an end has been made to these criminal intentions," the Interior Ministry announced.

It said that apparently many of the suspects, "after selling themselves to the Libyan usurper and having received arms, instructions and their pay, infiltrated into the country to try to accomplish their ignominious mission."

The ministry said that the events took place in remote parts of the country, far from large cities.



PEACEFUL PUFF—American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks (left) and Russell Means smoke peace pipes after U.S. officials withdrew a roadblock around Wounded Knee, S.D. The Indians claimed a moral victory.

## 140 Expected to Be Freed Hanoi Reports It Will Release More Americans Wednesday

SAIGON, March 11 (AP)—The Communist delegations here announced today that they will begin releasing the next group of American war prisoners Wednesday in Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese promised to turn over tomorrow a list of those coming out of North Vietnamese prisons. The Viet Cong pledged to turn over their list Tuesday.

Together, the lists of U.S. prisoners being released in this, the third regular group, are expected to contain about 140 names. When they are received in Saigon, the names will be sent to Washington for immediate notification of relatives.

The North Vietnamese said they will release their American prisoners at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport. But there were conflicting reports about the Americans held by the Viet Cong.

Capt. Phuong Nam, the chief spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation, said he was aiming for a release date of Wednesday, the same day as the North Vietnamese.

But the U.S. delegation on the Joint Military Commission said earlier the Viet Cong indicated that North Vietnam would release its prisoners on one day, and the Viet Cong the following day, with both releases at Gia Lam Airport. This was the procedure followed for the last release, March 4-5.

Since Feb. 12, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have released 289 American prisoners, a little more than 50 percent of the number reported held at the time of the cease-fire Jan. 28. The Communists must free half of the 289 prisoners they still hold to match the 75 percent U.S. troop withdrawal rate.

The peace agreement states that prisoners will be released at the same ratio as American and other foreign allied troops are withdrawn, with both to be completed by March 28.

U.S. troop strength was reported today to have dipped to below 7,000, compared to 23,516 at the cease-fire, a drop of 75 percent. The strength of other foreign allied nations, mainly South Korea, also fell below 7,000, U.S. officials said.

The U.S. command announced meanwhile that North Vietnam has removed missile equipment from the Khe Sanh, in the northwest quarter of South Vietnam, bettering for the time the confrontation States and the United States.

The United States said it had not removed its threat to air attack, taken by American U.S. reconnaissance (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Airline Service Rises in France, Strike Goes On  
PARIS, March 11 (UPI)—Air traffic increased slightly inside France today but most airlines continued to boycott French airspace because of a strike by civilian traffic controllers.

## Spain Recognizes Peking; Also May Form Soviet Ties

MADRID, March 11 (AP)—The government announced yesterday establishment of full diplomatic relations with China. It will close its embassy in Taiwan before April 10.

The announcement said ambassadors between Madrid and Peking will be exchanged within three months.

Spain, the communists said, recognizes the Peking government as "the only legal government in China" and also the position of the Chinese government, according to which Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China.

Reports here said the establishment of relations with China now would lead to similar relations with all other Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, shortly. Spain has not had diplomatic relations with Russia since the end of the civil war in 1939.

Meeting in Taipei  
TAIPEI, March 11 (AP)—Spanish and Nationalist Chinese diplomats met today here and laid the groundwork for maintaining relations between their governments despite Spain's recognition of China, a Foreign Ministry announcement indicated.

108th Death Registered in Lane Downing  
PARIS, March 11 (AP)—Louis Bourdariat, 40, a steward aboard the Pan Am jetliner that was forced down over the Sinai Desert last night in a Paris crash, was reported to have died of injuries sustained in the crash.

## Nixon Attacks Permissiveness, Asks Death Penalty Renewal

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday called on Congress to restore the death penalty for certain federal crimes and enact a stringent new program of minimum jail sentences for heroin pushers.

In a radio speech in which he heaped scorn on "soft-headed judges" and the "permissive philosophy" that says social injustice breeds crime, the President announced that he had asked Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to draft a capital punishment law that would survive review by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nixon said the proposal would revive the death penalty for assassination, treason, kidnapping, skyjacking and the murder of law enforcement officials and prison guards. He did not say whether the punishment would be mandatory or

merely available to a sentencing judge or jury. As part of a new crackdown on drug traffic, the President proposed that a narcotics seller convicted of a second drug-related felony be given a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment with no right to parole.

Throughout his speech, the sixth in a series of his domestic programs, Mr. Nixon took a stiffly uncompromising attitude on the need for heavier penalties and stronger public weapons against crime and on the deterrent effect of threatening criminals with harsher laws.

"Americans in the last decade," he said, "were often told that the criminal was not responsible for his crimes against society but that society was responsible. I totally disagree with this permissive philosophy. Society is guilty of crime only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Sudan Says Terrorist Confesses Fatah Role

By Henry Tanner

KHARTOUM, Sudan, March 11 (UPI)—One of the men accused of having assassinated two Americans and a Belgian at the Saudi Arabian Embassy here nine days ago has made a full confession, describing how the group reached the Sudan, where its weapons were obtained and how the operation was directed from Lebanon, Sudanese authorities said here yesterday.

Vice-President Mohammed Baghir said at a rally of several thousand Sudanese workers that the confession of the man, identified as Karam, had been recorded.

Sudanese authorities close to the investigation of the attack on the embassy now say that the

conspiracy went far beyond local officials of el-Fatah, the principal Palestinian guerrilla organization, and was directed from Fatah headquarters in Beirut.

The Sudanese authorities said that the terrorists had had advance instructions on how to take over the embassy and whom to take hostage but no instructions on what to do from then on.

They added that the order to kill the Americans—Ambassador Cleo A. Noel Jr. and the outgoing chargé d'affaires, George C. Moore—and the Belgian chargé d'affaires, Guy Ed, had come in a radio message to the terrorists

Says Head Office in Beirut Radioed Order to Kill 2 Americans, Belgian

from the Fatah headquarters in Beirut, as did the order to surrender on Sunday morning. The terrorists had taken a radio receiver into the embassy.

At the rally yesterday, Vice-President Baghir said that the recording of the confessions would be made available to anyone who wanted to hear it, an apparent allusion to Yasser Arafat, the Fatah leader, and to Arab governments whose newspapers have been criticizing the Sudan for its handling of the terrorist attack.

One of the few questions yet to be answered, Mr. Baghir said, was whether Fatah would con-

demn the action of the terrorists. He repeated the public appeal by President Gaafar Numeiri to Mr. Arafat to repudiate the crime.

Gen. Numeiri earlier accused Fawaz Yassin, head of Fatah's office here, of having been the key planner of the attack. He also said that the second-ranking Fatah official, Abu Salem, had been in charge of the operation once it got under way. According to Gen. Numeiri, Mr. Yassin left the Sudan on a Libyan airliner a few hours before the attack.

Sahafa, one of the government-controlled daily newspapers here, reported yesterday that Mr. Baghir, who is interior minister as well as vice-president and who led Sudanese negotiations with the terrorists, had spoken with Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)











## Flight From Reality

"There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry," said President Nixon in his radio address to the United States Saturday. "That is dangerous nonsense."

The President is quite right. Crime, with its causes and effects, forms as critical a problem to the United States as any confronting the nation. When the law is flouted, and disorder, whether politically motivated or the result of mere greed or passion, is rampant, the most basic reason for organized society is threatened and genuine progress becomes impossible. And the fact that the growth of crime rates has slowed down or even been reversed in some areas gives Americans little reason for complacency.

Unfortunately, Mr. Nixon's advocacy of sterner punishments, including statutory revival of the death penalty declared unconstitutional under existing laws by the Supreme Court, is as much a flight from reality as his dismissal of the country's urban problems.

The United States has seen a combination of the revision of court practices, one that tends to strengthen the defense in criminal cases, along with a social revolution of unprecedented magnitude. How each of these trends favored the other might engage the attention of the sociologist. But both are facts, both move in the direction of social justice and are consonant with the principles of the Constitution. The problem is to make them work, not to try to reverse either of them.

The social revolution has had its side-effects. Like even the most salutary scientific attacks upon physical illness, the United States has seen an association in some minds of that revolution with hostility to the police; it has seen the growth of the drug culture which in its turn has produced robberies and murders. To cope with these pathogenic phenomena demands the imposition of lawful order. And the easiest way to seem to do this is by what Mr. Nixon calls "tough" legislation, one that will send offenders for longer terms in jail, or to their deaths—as a deterrent.

The effect of stiffer penalties as a deterrent is questionable. But even if it were not, there is the whole question of how the police are to arrest the evil-doers, how the courts are to process the cases of the arrested and what is to be done with the convicted. Already, jammed court calendars, overcrowded places of detention, the issues of bail and of plea-bargaining, the role of the ultimate prisons and how they are meeting that role, present as complex a question for American society as crime itself. And, of course, there is the matter of the breeding places of crime, which brings up that matter of the cities which Mr. Nixon has written off so casually.

The American people want law and order. The minority groups, who suffer most from their lack, need law and order. But just as it is an offense against the community to dismiss the demand for law and order as some rightist plot against human liberty, so it is wrong to try to flee from the realities of the case by simply talking tough.

## SALT and MIRV

The United States faces an exciting and unexpected opportunity in the resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Geneva tomorrow.

The opening round of SALT II last fall was little more than a preliminary exchange of ideas, but one of those ideas propounded by the Soviet side took the Nixon administration by surprise. The Russians suggested that a useful topic for negotiation would be an effort to control the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles, MIRVs, which loom as the costly and dubious next generation of superpower warheads.

Conventional thinking prior to last fall's opening meetings had been that the Russians, lagging far behind the United States in MIRV development, would have little interest in inhibiting their programs to catch up. The United States now has several thousand of these multiple warheads deployed in Minuteman III and Poseidon missiles; the Soviet Union is not known to have tested even one successful MIRV, though most Western experts believe that such a test is only a matter of time.

There is little doubt that a negotiated limitation on MIRV deployment would be the most impressive achievement of arms control so far in the nuclear age, saving future Soviet and American generations uncountable billions of tax dollars and freeing them from anxieties over possible first-strike capabilities of an adversary power.

The difficulties of negotiating such an agreement should not be minimized, specif-

ically the problem of verifying any ban: though the United States can be reasonably confident of detecting any Soviet MIRV tests through its own national surveillance systems, the Russians would have a considerably harder time of making sure that this country was keeping its side of the bargain in halting or cutting back MIRV deployment. The American advantage in MIRVs, moreover, was the main justification the administration offered critics of the first SALT agreement of last May, which gave the Soviet Union a numerical advantage in the permitted number of land-based ICBMs.

As it stands now, the MIRVs are the greatest threat to that strategic stability of forces which has long underwritten the nuclear peace. Their further development could nullify the whole system of land-based ICBMs which both superpowers have constructed as prime components of their deterrent forces. Both countries would suffer if this strategic balance were upset.

Before SALT II began, much of the strategic planning of the Nixon administration seemed directed at an ever greater reliance on MIRVs, threatening to lock both superpowers into a new arms race on a far higher plateau of cost and danger. Now that the Russians have raised the subject, it is up to the United States, as the stronger of the two in MIRVs, to open SALT II with some specific and balanced proposals for controlling MIRVs before the MIRVs take control of all strategic planning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Speculation and the Dollar

The latest outbreak of speculation against the dollar can only be attributed to habit; that is, to the fact that holders of dollars have become accustomed to seeking shelter in some other currency towards the end of the week and profiting substantially thereby over the weekend as often as not. But there is no longer any objective economic justification for regarding the dollar as suspect in relation to other currencies. Nor is there any prospect of U.S. authorities acting unilaterally again to reduce the dollar's formal value in relation to other currencies.

—From the Times (London).

### Terror in London

It will be some time before London recovers from the profound shock it suffered on Thursday at the hands of the Provisionals. Among other things, it was the shock of realization that the murderous passions of Ireland cannot be counted on to remain there. And in many, if not most, minds will be the questions: Was it an isolated act, or

have we seen the opening salvo of a new campaign of terror designed to get the British out of Ireland?

It may seem a bizarre calculation for the IRA to have made. Certainly no British government would be moved by methods of this kind employed in London. Yet it would have a certain, terrible logic about it. For terror it was, and nothing else, that got rid of Stormont. And since power, both in fact and in name, has moved to London, would it not be logical to bring the terror here too?

There is no getting away from the fact that London is vulnerable to dedicated urban terrorists. Nothing can be done to stop them blowing up buildings without quite intolerable restrictions on people's freedom. The people of Belfast have had to live with it. We may have to do the same. The IRA, it must be remembered, has been losing ground. And desperation, in the mind of a fanatic, leads to greater ferocity. We will all hope and pray that the events of Thursday will not be repeated, but mentally and morally we must be prepared.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1898

PARIS—From the multitude of dispatches received this morning concerning the relations of Spain and the United States, it is evident that a solution is not far off. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry will be presented to the President on Tuesday, and he will then communicate to Congress its findings. There is no doubt that Congress will second whatever efforts he may make for the preservation of peace with Spain and the termination of the war in Cuba.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1923

MOSCOW—The fact is well known that Lenin is dying. According to a doctor here who has attended him, the Bolshevik leader cannot last longer than a month and a half, and may die before Easter. In addition to arterio-sclerosis, which is liable to carry him off at any moment, he is said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown which leads him to cry out continuously. There are also rumors that another Bolshevik leader, Litvinoff, is suffering from fat around the heart.



## New Look, Not New Reality

By C. L. Sulzberger

CANBERRA, Australia.—One of the wisest foreign appointments President Nixon has made since 1968 was naming Marshall Green ambassador to Australia. This country feels it has been neglected too long by its big American brother.

Because Green, a career diplomat, was previously assistant secretary of state for East Asia, the Australians believe they are no longer being taken for granted in Washington. Even Prime Minister Gough Whitlam says happily: "The U.S. has shown at last that it takes us seriously."

The mere impression is significant. Whitlam took office last December as head of the first Labor party government in 23 years. Both his campaigning statements and subsequent remarks by members of his cabinet indicated Australia was becoming a most reluctant ally.

There had been a belief, even under more conservative regimes, that Canberra was a dumping ground for second-class U.S. political envoys because it was regarded as a second-class partner.

Whitlam, a large, breezy, shaggy-haired man, had given some hints that he wanted to swing Australia toward a neutral course. He scoffed at SEATO, tolerated talk of ousting U.S. military installations here, wooed China and made goo-goo eyes at neutralism. But such ideas were politely rebuffed on a visit in Indonesia and the prime minister is now settling down to a somewhat restrained policy.

### Nationalistic

He admits his government intends to be more openly nationalistic than his predecessors and will pursue what it regards as its own interests rather than simply accepting leadership from the United States or Britain. Britain retains important economic links with Australia, which Australia had supported through a hedgehogged military arrangement with New Zealand and the United Kingdom called Anzuz. This governs defense of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula.

Moreover, through SEATO, Whitlam feels Australia was caught in a U.S. "obsession" on Vietnam. Indeed, he adds: "I am ashamed to say that our predecessors in government have pursued a deliberate policy of

hogging down North Atlantic troops in Southeast Asia. I am pro-British and pro-American. But America's best friends are those who tell her the truth. We ought to be able to exchange views frankly."

He denied President Nixon ever warned him that Australia couldn't look to Washington for protection if it continued public criticism of American policies. Instead, he insists: "I am encouraged by what Mr. Nixon has done to achieve entente with China and Russia. These are very great milestones."

This kind of soothing talk should make it relatively simple to re-establish a firm U.S.-Australian alliance after earlier hot air had reddened coals of resentment. Australia is going to withdraw its troops from Malaysia because Whitlam believes "it is unnatural for any country to have elements of its armed forces stationed in another country."

But this comprises only one battalion and one artillery battery at Singapore and two air squadrons in Malaysia. It doesn't really concern American planners although London, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur won't like it.

Whitlam says he does not intend to denounce SEATO (which many of his supporters had predicted). He regards that pact as moribund and irrelevant. Yet he will continue to adhere, only insisting that SEATO doesn't "cover the Paris 1973 agreements on Vietnam. Nor would he allow Thailand to use the alliance in any way against China."

The prime minister says the Anzuz pact with New Zealand and the U.S. remains valid. Indeed, for him it is the only commitment in this area, apart from ASEAN, the political club of southeast Asian lands, which is vital. "All other arrangements are either transitory or belong to the past," he adds. "But the community of interest between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. should be preserved."

To sum up, Whitlam seemed bent on breaking a lot of international china when he came to office last December, setting out on a neutralist course unfamiliar to Australians. But the feelings he initially put out in the direction of neutralism were

rebuffed on the visit to Jakarta. And Indonesia is this country's overwhelmingly important neighbor just as America is its overwhelmingly important ally.

So, even before Washington requested an agreement for Green's appointment, Canberra had settled on more modest changes. It wants to renegotiate some technical military deals with the United States and is preparing to pull remaining troops home from Malaysia and Singapore. But it sticks by its alliances. Above all Anzuz. One might say this is more of a new policy look than a new reality.

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, the Pentagon has been complaining that North Vietnam has been moving substantial quantities of military arms, including tanks, into South Vietnam, but it has not made much of the point that this is a clear violation of the truce agreement.

White House has said nothing about it. The secretary of defense has left the disclosure to the Pentagon spokesmen and, while the Pentagon normally overstates its military problems, ironically, it is now underestimating its own intelligence reports.

For the plain fact seems to be, if U.S. intelligence reports are even close to the mark, that Hanoi has shipped as many as 300 tanks into the South, which is more than many well-informed Pentagon officials thought were available when the truce was signed, and this is going to create a fundamental problem for both the Nixon administration and the North Vietnamese when the facts are widely known on Capitol Hill.

The Chinese Model  
The administration has been trying to persuade Hanoi that it has more to gain by being faithful to the truce agreement than by violating it. This was the main theme and objective of Henry Kissinger's recent mission to the North Vietnamese capital. He tried to persuade Le Duc Tho and the other officials in Hanoi that it was better to follow China's model of keeping strictly to agreements than trying to get around them, and that U.S. reconstruction aid to North Vietnam would be influenced by their integrity in keeping to the spirit and letter of the truce agreement.

But now the evidence is that they are cheating on it and the administration does not want to make a big issue of the violations for the moment because it knows this will interfere with its policy of giving economic aid to Hanoi. But this is clearly not going to work. The South Vietnamese, who are very quiet about their own violations of the truce agreement, are beginning to distribute here the news of North Vietnam's violations, so the facts had better be faced.

Even before the intelligence reports of North Vietnam's resupply of its men and allies in the South with heavy armor, the administration's policy of giving substantial economic aid to the North was in trouble on Capitol Hill. Many awkward questions were being raised. Why send vast sums for the reconstruction of Hanoi and Haiphong when the President was cutting down reconstruction funds for the American cities?

## A Restless Mood Overtakes Greece

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS.—Housewives are complaining of rising prices, students are planning their next move, and opposition politicians are walking around with new smiles. Rarely in the six years since the army seized power have those opposed to the government displayed such high spirits.

They feel, rightly or wrongly, that events are finally inching their way, that the government is somewhat slipping that repressive grip it has on society, that the United States is reconsidering its policy of support and that the ruling colonels may soon begin internal quarrels.

Their confidence is fed partly by the present open agitation of university students and partly by wishful thinking.

Premier George Papadopoulos, though faced with mounting problems, has never relied on public opinion to hold power. This is a crucial factor. And his control over the vital ingredients—the army, the police, the intelligence forces—seems firm.

### Students' Struggle

It seems unlikely that the students' fight for academic freedom sublimating their distaste for what they feel is a repressive government—could bring the government down all by themselves.

And, while there are mounting protests over black market prices, inflation and inadequate wages—despite the vigor of the economy—the masses do not seem about to mount the barricades.

"We should remember, though, that the situation no longer appears static," one diplomat here said. "The people are changing and so is the economy. I find more and more Greeks questioning where they are going. There will be more ferment as time goes on."

Premier Papadopoulos, who also is regent, foreign minister, defense minister and minister for planning and government policy, talks to crowds in the provinces about the "gales that do not frighten us." He announces a 15-year plan for development, rejects attacks that "we are tyrants" and exudes confidence.

Even so, it does appear that at least some Athenians are more willing to test the limits set by what some call "the vacillating dictatorship." The students, for example, mixing anxiety with courage, would not have openly demonstrated, boycotted their classes and occupied the law school three years ago.

This apparently increased willingness to challenge, but with caution, shows up in small ways. Within the last month, a new decree came down forbidding tax

drivers to smoke while carrying passengers—wild, in theory, yet saved from local radio by its earlier order. While these were undoubtedly have been obeyed, the letter in the early days, it drivers seem to be smoking and the bouzouki music seen louder.

There are no powerful trade union organizations as such, but the building workers are demanding higher wages. The movie theaters were shut down last week in protest against both taxes and the films on television. Bank employees have thwarted government efforts to blend their lucrative pension funds into national pool.

For the government, quick boots of American support are equally quick to ignore Washington's nudges to move on democracy, the problem has been to avoid major confrontations wherever possible. It reserves great power for use only when necessary to stifle dissent or intimidate. And it attempts to give the impression of movement toward parliamentary rule, but at the same time preventing from actually being reached.

"I don't know whether it want to give up power," said a Greek who supports the government. "I do know that if it do, they don't know how."

### Six-Year Reign

Accordingly, what the press calls a "parenthesis" in Greek political history will mark sixth anniversary on April 21, a some 30 years, who three years ago were still vocal in their support for the government for bringing stability to Greek life, for ending the chaos of constant strikes, abolishing parliamentary intrigue and turmoil, are now telling a same visitor that "perhaps years is long enough."

Under this government, however, Greece has found increased prosperity, with an annual growth rate of about 8 percent and economy that appears healthy; the moment whatever the potential danger from short-term foreign debts and rising living costs. But prosperity, independent of its source, does not always translate into political stability. A somewhat puzzled support of the government illustrated a point by telling of a visit to island recently where he found new roads, new schools, a better, higher income and a general apathy toward the government. When he asked the villagers why they were not warm embracing their rulers, they replied: "We want something new."

## The Truce Violations

By James Reston

Why ask for an even larger U.S. defense budget when the President was claiming that the cold war was now much safer, if not over, and proclaiming that we not only had "peace with honor" but were on the verge of a "generation of peace?"

In addition, the emotional amnesty question: Why "forgiveness" and even financial aid for Hanoi but no "forgiveness" not even compromise, for the Americans who refused to serve or deserted in Vietnam?

### No-Amnesty Policy

On this latter point, the President has been unyielding. He has said no amnesty and no compromise that they should come home and face criminal penalties—and he has offered to put this policy to a vote in the Congress, asserting that the Congress would go along with him.

But it is not quite that simple. For he is going to be faced in the Congress with an amnesty amendment to his aid-to-North Vietnam legislation and may have to choose between the two. So he is in a bind: He wants to aid Hanoi; he wants a larger defense budget, cuts in the social programs at home and punishment for the men who ducked the war, and he might just get all these things, but much depends on the North Vietnamese.

The President's argument for reconstructing North Vietnam is that it is an "investment for peace" and, despite all the legislative complications, it is probably a good argument. All he has now is an American exit visa from Vietnam, and funds from the Congress are his main hope of persuading both Hanoi and Saigon to reach an accommodation with one another and settle down to a long period of peace.

But he is not likely to get these funds without a lot more help from a lot more people. He cannot get the funds if he tries to take them out of the domestic budget, which he now says won't do. He cannot get the funds unless other countries which have been sympathetic to North Vietnam now refuse to help with reconstruction of that country.

And particularly, he cannot aid for North Vietnam to support the truce agreement if the North Vietnamese insist on violating that truce. Maybe a little cheating would be ignored, but 300 tanks and supporting arms into South is a clear defiance of Duc Tho's agreement with Kissinger and virtually a preparatory for a renewal of the war.

This, of course, would surprise nobody. It has been generally assumed that, after the withdrawal of the American troops there would be a pause and, after a year or two, a renewal of military struggle, but Hanoi and Saigon have to choose.

They can prepare for peace reconstruction with the help of the United States or they can prepare for war without help from the United States, but they can easily get away with both.

For Washington has too many other problems to deal with to finance preparation for another round in the battle. It will undoubtedly provide aid for peace even if it has to take it out of other budgets, but it is not likely to provide aid for war or ignore the spectacular truce violations now going on.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



**By David L. Shirey**

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war. His lawyer has filed a petition of habeas corpus on the grounds that Altmann's continued detention is unjustified because the allegations concern events that occurred 28 years ago in a foreign country.

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2 Pilots' Views on War Differ

**Ex-POWs Reflect U.S. Split**

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (NYT)—Lt. Col. Alan L. Brunstrom wants to go to Washington and shake hands with President Nixon, the man, he feels, who brought the prisoners of war home with honor and justified their sacrifice.

Capt. Lynn E. Guenther wants to read a lot more about Vietnam. As a prisoner for more than a year, he became very "confused" about the war and its purposes. He thinks it might have been a waste.

Col. Brunstrom and Capt. Guenther are two of almost 300 former prisoners who have returned home. Most of them are professional soldiers, "lifers" who believe in the military and its mission. But they are also individuals, with their own feelings about the prison they shared and the war they fought.

The first American was captured almost nine years ago. The oldest captive was almost 50 years old, and the youngest was in his early 20s. To some extent, the differences in viewpoints that marked camp life reflect the differences that emerged in U.S. society during the last decade.

**Old Movies**

Some younger prisoners shared the majority opinion and strongly supported the war and a few older ones denounced it as "unmoral." But there was a generation gap in Hanoi and Berkeley, Calif. Col. Brunstrom, 41, wanted to join the Air Force ever since he saw old World War II movies back in Boonville, Mo. "It looked like lots of fun," he said the other day in his home in Tacoma, Wash., where he lives with his wife Helen.

He signed up in 1948, right after he graduated from high school, caught the tail end of the Berlin airlift and qualified for jet training in the Korean War. In 1961, he was dispatched "holland as an adviser and as a member of it," he said, "I was pretty young already that something was going on we'd be involved

in." He was stationed, so did Brunstrom's eagerness to see 100 percent in what was going on. We were kept those people free. A lot of years in the Most men spend their lives and never get to do when they come down to the final analysis, flying combat is what we're trained for.

**Brutal Treatment**

In April, 1966, he was shot down while flying a reconnaissance mission. Like many other captives, Col. Brunstrom suffered some brutal treatment when the prison guards wanted

information or propaganda statements. He does not want to discuss camp conditions until all the prisoners are home, but he did say:

"We did nothing voluntarily that we are ashamed of, but given the right circumstances, they can make you do anything they want you to do."

The prisoners were also bombarded with statements by U.S. anti-war activists, but Col. Brunstrom believes that the tactic backfired. "Every time they'd come out with that stuff, we'd just say it was bull," he said. "They were just a bunch of loud-mouth radicals; they weren't saying what the American people really felt."

By the time the brutality ended in October, 1969, the prisoners had established a firm command structure, and the senior officers then decided that no man should make any statements or meet with any foreign visitors.

**'Cut and Dried'**

"We felt that any Westerners who showed up in Hanoi were on the other side," Mr. Brunstrom said. "They gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and as far as I'm concerned, they were traitors. It's just cut and dried."

The captives dealt with their guards on matters of "daily business," but Col. Brunstrom rejected all attempts at social conversation and still refers to his captors as "gooks." As he put it, "He's the man with the gun, he's the enemy."

Pressure to conform weighed heavily on the older captives, according to the Air Force officer. In a mock presidential election held last fall, 134 votes out of 208 votes were cast for President Nixon, and Col. Brunstrom is still puzzled about the identity of the dissenters.

"People either didn't have any anti-war feelings or they kept their mouths shut," he said.

"We were ready to stay another four years if necessary to see Nixon elected," added the officer, an admirer of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

"If [Sen. George] McGovern won, we would have come home but we would have been pretty damned ashamed of the way we came home. I think McGovern would have sold the country down the drain."

**A Price to Pay**

"We wanted to come home with honor, and if it took another five or 10 years, that's the price you pay for your beliefs. If we had thrown in the towel, all those who had been killed and all those who had been shot down, it would have been for nothing."

The military is Col. Brunstrom's life, and he is determined to stay in.

"Our government has looked

after me for the last seven years, and I haven't done anything for this government," he said. "For the next five years or so, hopefully I'll be able to do something constructive."

Capt. Guenther was 20 years old when Col. Brunstrom was shot down, and was a sophomore at Lindfield College, a small church-related school not far from his boyhood home of The Dalles, Ore. At Lindfield, he joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps, partly to satisfy his military obligation and partly because he did not know what else he wanted to do.

He transferred to Oregon State and was commissioned at graduation in 1968. By the spring of 1971, he was an air controller, directing strikes against supplies going down the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

**Just a Job**

"I loved flying, and I had no feelings about the war," he said. "It was a job that had to be done."

Capt. Guenther, 27, the father of two small boys, was sitting in his mother's house in The Dalles. "I regret that," he said. "I never took the time to get up on the news of the world. I was living in my own little world, as a lot of Americans are."

Capt. Guenther sought a transfer to Thailand, where there was more "action," and in December, 1971, his plane was shot down.

Prison conditions had improved considerably in the 5 1/2 years since Col. Brunstrom's capture, and Capt. Guenther feels that he received "outstanding treatment." The North Vietnamese probably saved an eye that had been injured when he was shot down.

Capt. Guenther spent most of his time in the "Zoo," a camp reserved mainly for the newer captives, and he seldom saw the old-timers. There he started to read—Tom Hayden, Felix Greene, the Pentagon papers. And he started to ask questions about Vietnamese history, about the wisdom of bombing the North, about the whole purpose of the war and his part in it.

**Lesson in Tolerance**

"I think tolerance was probably the biggest thing I learned in that year," he said. "Before, I was very narrow-minded and opinionated. I didn't care what anyone else's point was."

The prison grapevine had spread the word that the captives should not meet outsiders or issue statements, but some prisoner-prisoners defied the edict. Capt. Guenther eagerly agreed to meet such visitors as Anthony Lewis of The New York Times and Ramsey Clark, a former attorney general and a man despised by many of the prisoners caught early in the war.

"It gave us a link to the outside world, a chance to find out what was going on," the captain said. "This was our prime purpose."

Asked if he resented the attitude of the old-timers, Capt. Guenther replied, "They did what they thought was best and we did what we thought was best. I have no hard feelings."

Capt. Guenther did not believe that the camp commanders could impair his right of "free speech," and he joined other inmates of "The Zoo" in signing several public statements. Most of them criticized the bombing of North Vietnam, which had resumed in April, and charged that civilian areas were in danger of being hit.

The young officer is reluctant to talk about the statements until all the prisoners are released, but he said that the small group of dissenters was enlarged by an infusion of new prisoners captured during the raids.

**Futility Is Felt**

"A lot of them were so mad at the futility of what we were doing that it didn't take much to get things going," he said.

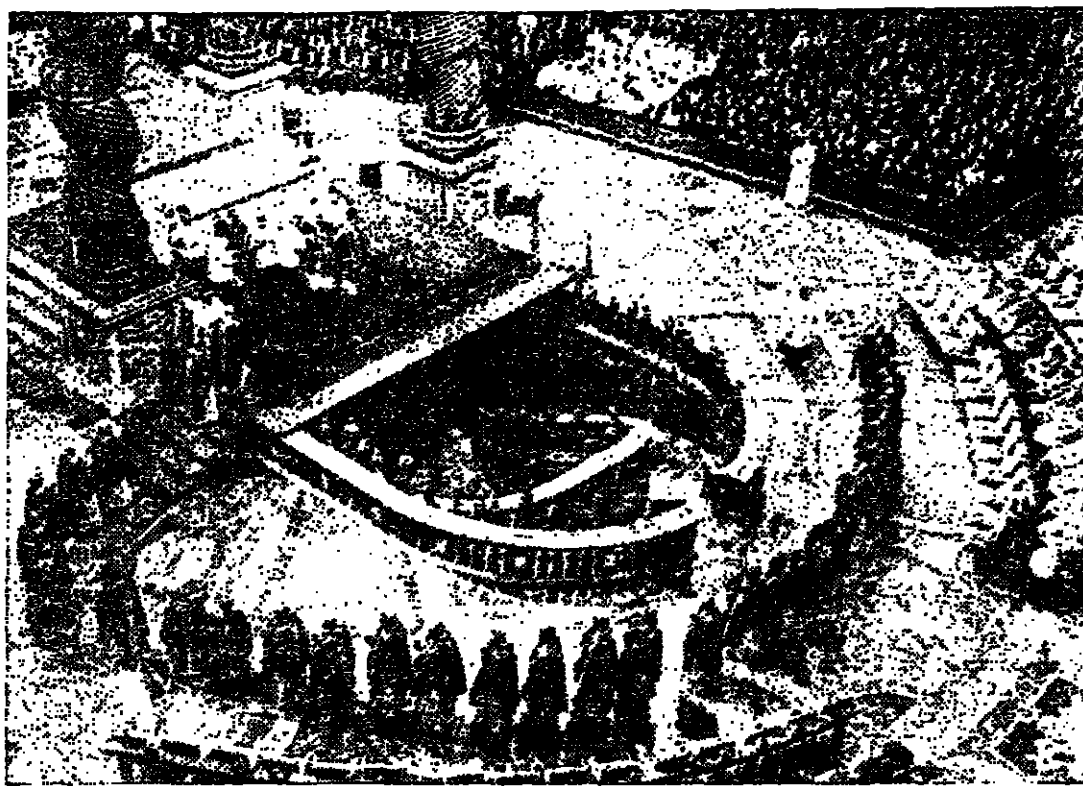
The "tolerance" that Capt. Guenther feels he acquired extended to the prison guards, too. "They were the enemy, but they were still human beings," he said. "We treated them with the respect you'd treat any human being, and because of the attitude we had, they returned that respect."

Sometimes, the prisoners joked with the guards about volleyball or helped them to unload sacks of rice. In exchange, they would get some tea or fruit juice. Capt. Guenther would like to return to North Vietnam as a "tourist" and renew acquaintances with some of his captors.

When Sen. McGovern lost the presidential election, Capt. Guenther and many of the younger inmates were deeply disappointed. When the B-52s started pounding Hanoi at Christmas, many old prisoners felt it was "the greatest show on earth." Capt. Guenther felt only anger and fear. "I was scared, anyone would be," he said.

Now that he is home, he realizes that he was exposed to only "one side" in Hanoi, and he does not feel that he knows enough to make a final judgment about the war. But he wonders whether he can stay in the Air Force.

"I kind of feel like a new person," he said. "There are so many questions I want to get involved in and caught up on."



The ceremony at the Vatican last week in which the Pope installed new cardinals.

With Elevation of 30 Cardinals

**'Pauline Line' Is Strengthened**

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT)—The consensus in the Vatican is that the "Pauline line" was considerably strengthened last week as Pope Paul VI installed 30 new cardinals, announced a reform of the papal election system and shuffled top administrators of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Pauline line" denotes Pope Paul's blend of conservatism in theology with a moderately liberal posture on human rights and social and international problems. Key posts in the Roman Curia, the church's administrative center, and the world hierarchy are

now filled with comparatively young prelates who identify with the "Pauline line." A new moderate majority in the once heavily conservative Sacred College of Cardinals improves the chances that the body eventually will choose a successor who will continue Pope Paul's policies.

If something new has emerged during the intense week in ecclesiastical Rome, it was the Vatican's deepened commitment to the Middle East and to its search for a new "dialogue" with the Muslim and Buddhist faiths. The two trends may affect the conflict between Israel and the Arabs and politics in Indochina.

A sign of Pope Paul's sharpened interest in the Middle East was his announcement Monday that he planned a reform whereby the Eastern Rite patriarchs who are in communion with Rome would be able, together with the cardinals and a few selected bishops, to choose all future popes.

For almost 800 years, the cardinals alone were the electors of the Pope. Pope Paul departed from the system two years ago when he ruled that no cardinal who had reached the age of 80 could participate in a conclave for electing a new pope. This reform embittered a number of aged arch-conservatives in the Sacred College.

Now, the proposed changes in conclave procedures would further enhance the status of the six Eastern patriarchs. These heads of small Eastern-Rite Christian communities in the Middle East have become increasingly influential since the church's Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

The six patriarchs, who recognize the primacy of the Pope, are in Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt and to varying degrees they support Arab causes. Advice from the Eastern patriarchs is a weighty factor in the Vatican's attitudes toward Israel and the Jews. The Vatican took pains to emphasize its "equidistance" between Israel and the Arabs when Premier Golda Meir of Israel had an audience with Pope Paul in January.

**Appointment Cited**

On recommendations from the Eastern patriarchs, Pope Paul has recently encouraged Roman Catholic institutions and religious orders to concentrate on work projects in Jerusalem.

The Pope's desire for closer contacts with Muslim and Buddhist groups was signaled by the appointment last week of one of his closest aides, Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli, as the new president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Non-Christians. This body was set up in 1966 but has so far made little progress in its efforts to establish contacts with non-Christian faiths. Relations between Roman Catholics and Jews are handled by another Vatican department, the Secretariat for the Union of Christians.

Pope Paul consistently passes all-out conservatives and extreme liberals in his choices for preferment.

The churchmen whom Pope Paul put in posts of power last week are all known to share his views on world affairs—with the accent on peace, nonrevolutionary social change and increased help for emerging countries—and to back his theological stance.

Pope Paul's conservative theology has found expression in his condemnation of all mechanical or chemical methods of birth control and his insistence on the rule of celibacy for priests in the dominant Latin Rite of the church. In the small Eastern Rites in communion with the papacy, priests—but not bishops and patriarchs—may be married.

**Prague Works to Mend Links With Three of Its Neighbors**

By Richard Homan

VIENNA (WP)—Almost five years after the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, Prague has begun a diplomatic campaign to mend relations with three Central European neighbors—Romania, Yugoslavia and Austria.

Czechoslovakia's effort to improve relations with these countries, in the view of Western observers here, is being undertaken at the urging of Moscow in an effort to improve the atmosphere for the coming European Security Conference.

To the past week, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who condemned the 1968 invasion, made a "friendly and unofficial" overnight visit to Prague.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek, meanwhile, was warmly received in Belgrade after holding "highly useful" talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger in Vienna. For both Yugoslavia and Austria, the talks marked the first contact with Prague at this level since 1968.

But there are indications that this campaign is leaving basic issues between the nations unresolved.

**Something Lacking**

The communiqué from the Ceausescu visit, released Thursday, indicated that major agreements were reached in the area of trade. But it lacked the statement, customary in communist following meetings between Communist leaders, that complete agreement was achieved on political issues, and no mention was made of international affairs.

During Mr. Choupek's four-day visit, he was received by President Tito, who was one of the most outspoken critics of the 1968 invasion. Marshal Tito said in an interview last month that the intervention and its aftermath had now been "transcended." Choupek told his hosts that Prague is following a policy of "consolidation." He said 100,000 Czechoslovak tourists are expected

to visit Yugoslavia this year, suggesting that Prague may be ready to allow more liberal travel to its citizens.

Mr. Kirchschläger described his meeting with Mr. Choupek as "highly useful," but added that progress in improving relations was being made in "little steps."

Czechoslovakia largely ignored foreign relations during the last three years, while the government of Communist party leader Gustav Husak worked for domestic stability. But during Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Prague last month, Mr. Husak and Mr. Brezhnev declared that Czechoslovakia's internal situation was now satisfactory.

**Official Visits**

Last week's visit by Mr. Ceausescu included talks with all the Czechoslovak leaders, though it lasted little more than 24 hours. The duration, not considered unusual for an unofficial visit, matched that of a trip by Mr. Husak to Bucharest in 1971. The communiqué indicated that future visits by the leaders would be on an official basis.

While the visit served Prague's purpose of being able to display Mr. Ceausescu, who has never retracted his condemnation of the 1968 invasion, the Romanians viewed it chiefly as an opportunity to boost the sagging trade between the two nations.

Through 1971, Czechoslovakia had been Romania's third largest trading partner. Last year, it dropped to fourth place as imports of Romanian products decreased.

Mr. Ceausescu, in a speech shortly before he left Prague Wednesday, expressed concern for increased technological cooperation as "a key factor for the achievement of speedy progress and for raising the welfare of the people."

In omitting reference to international issues, the communiqué skirted the major problem area.

**An Easy Choice in Turkish Vote**

By Juan de Onis

ANKEARA (NYT)—With one day to go until parliament elects a new president of Turkey, the only candidate in view is the choice of the armed forces, Gen. Faruk Gulrur, 60, former chief of the General Staff.

That the army should have a candidate is not surprising since the Turkish armed forces have been wielding great political power since they forced the resignation of Suleyman Demirel as premier in March, 1971, and began a severe crackdown against leftist extremists.

But the political parties that hold a majority of seats in both houses of the legislature, while claiming to be unhappy about

the way Gen. Gulrur has been put forward, have been unable to agree on any other candidate.

There is still a chance that a challenger may emerge before the voting Tuesday. Mr. Demirel, leader of the Justice party, has been leaving open such a possibility in replies to questions from other politicians. But he has refused to name any prospective candidates.

**Also Ex-General**

The election of a new president is required by the constitution this month of a seven-year term by President Cevdet Sunay, also a former general and chief of the General Staff. He was elected in 1966 with the support of all parties in parliament.

Despite the basically parliamen-

tary character of Turkey's government, the president, who is chief of state, exercises a political role of importance as a bridge between political parties and the armed forces. Under Mr. Sunay, this role of impartial mediator is credited with having helped avoid a direct military takeover and preserved parliamentary forms.

The importance of the presidency is heightened this year by the prospect of parliamentary elections in October, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

Gen. Gulrur resigned last week from the army, where he had served for 42 years, and was appointed to a vacant Senate seat by President Sunay so that he would be eligible for the presidency.

**Black Immigrants And French Neglect**

By Jonathan Power

PARIS (NYT)—On the one side of me, as I stepped out of the car, was the super highway that circles Paris—a mass of swirling metal, epitome of our age. On the other side, lounging on the pavement were—at a rough count—a hundred Africans, many dressed in long, flowing robes, the human raw material for France's present and future economic growth. I had come to visit a "foyer"—a residence for African male workers who come mainly from the impoverished dry area around the Senegal River, where the three former French West African states of Mali, Senegal and Mauritania meet.

France now has 3.4 million immigrant workers—nearly twice the British number—and 175,000 newcomers are entering each year. One laborer in five is now an immigrant. Most come from Algeria (750,000), Portugal (655,000), Spain (650,000), Italy (590,000), Morocco (110,000), Tunisia (85,000) and Yugoslavia (85,000). But an important minority, 60,000 come from black Africa—important if only because, by common agreement, they have the worst time.

Most of the Africans working in France live in foyers. This one was a converted garage. There were 40 men living there. When I visited them, they were on a rent strike. It was easy to understand why. Eight men a room in partitioned cells that ran along either side of an internal alleyway. In the alley were small-time tradesmen selling shaving gear, combs and Arabic literature—mainly religious.

Chickens seemed to be everywhere. The kitchen-cum-living-hall was a hive of activity and clearly the central gossiping point. Five African women, employed collectively by the men, were stirring great bowls of rice and meat on innumerable gas burners. But there were neither chairs nor tables. Meals were taken on the floor.

Yoro, the strike leader, who showed me around, explained that the men usually ate in small groups together with men from the same village. He showed me into the showers as we talked. "Eight showers for 400 men," he said bitterly. Then he took me around the sleeping accommodation. Most of the cells had occupants, even though it was mid-afternoon on Sunday. A few were asleep. Many were just talking. I did not see a single pin-up. Neither did I see anyone drinking. Clearly the Muslim religious influence was quite pronounced. —Yoro himself was the religious leader as well as the political one.

We sat in his office and talked. "The strike's been going a year now," he said. "What triggered it off was the refusal by the owners to meet four simple requests—showers every day, not just at the weekend, electricity all day, tables and chairs in the refectory and no increase in the rent. Before the strike, we were paying rent of 80 francs a month. Now, just to keep the place ticking over we're paying 25 francs. We reckon the patron was making a profit of over 22,000 francs a month."

All the men, Yoro explained, were single. They usually came for three or four years and then returned home. The four other foyers I visited varied a great deal. One, indeed, was a good deal worse. It held 700 men and many of them lived in the cellar underneath a converted factory. Another was a government-run one. It was in the same poor neighborhood, Montreuil, a Communist-run municipality. But great efforts had been made to brighten it up. There were even palm trees and flowers in the forecourt. Even so, it was still very overcrowded.

Next I visited one run by a voluntary agency. Clean and efficiently managed, it reminded me of an overcrowded youth hostel. Finally I was taken—on an official government visit, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—to one of the new government foyers. A 30-floor building, it had every conceivable modern facility. With the rent at about the same level as in the converted garage, it was obviously a great improvement.

**Little Chance**

But even if the foreign workers would like to live in a shiny new building only a small percentage stand any chance of moving out of their squalid conditions in the foreseeable future. According to an EEC report issued last month, the French housing program for immigrants in 1969 provided for an increase of 10,000 beds and 1,500 family dwellings. But only 5,525 beds and 711 family dwellings had actually been financed. For 1970, there was a provision for 15,000 places in hostels, but only 1,023 family dwellings. In fact, only 11,749 new places in hostels had been financed that year. So, as the immigrant influx continues, families must live in overcrowded slums or bidonvilles and the single men into run-down foyers.

Two months ago, the French government announced that before any new immigrant worker is given a *carte de séjour*, his employer will have to show proof of residence. And his *carte de séjour* will be refused if he is living in a bidonville or condemned property. But so many regulations concerning immigrant workers are being flouted because there are so few government investigators that it is unlikely that this new regulation will have much impact. After all, where would the good housing come from?

The plain fact is that France needs the labor. French people are retiring earlier and working shorter hours. Children are staying in school longer. The government estimates that the potential labor supply will be, by 1980, 1.65 million less than it is today. Even though there is quite a bit of unemployment at the moment, both Frenchman and foreigner regard this as a short-lived phenomenon. Certainly, the migrants work on the principle that they are wanted.

Normally, immigration into France is taken so much as part of daily life that it is ignored as an issue. But last summer there was a sudden storm of scandals over the question of *mercenaries* (slave sellers) as the French press calls it. What has happened is that the Africans, who have found it more difficult to get into France than the other workers (seemingly a deliberate move by the French immigration authorities) and have probably more problems in understanding how French officialdom works, have been exploited by a group of ruthless black marketeers who offer, in return for a fat fee, to smuggle them into France and fix them up with jobs.

The "slave traffic" hit the headlines in July, when a truck broke down near Aix-les-Bains, only a short distance from the Mont Blanc Tunnel and the Italian frontier. According to the driver's own declaration, it was supposed to be carrying sewing machines. In fact, the police found that it had been packed with a cargo of 59 Malians. They had been packed like sardines in the truck, with little food, water or air, and only piles of straw for sanitation. According to Dr. Antonio Rispoli—a Rome deputy police chief—the Africans had paid a total of \$9,600 to be smuggled into France.

Immediately, a section of the French press went to town with a series of investigative reports into this new-found slavery. Le Nouvel Observateur found one trafficker who they estimated was making 765,000 francs a year on his African labor force. He would hire them out at 18 francs an hour to oil companies and then pay them 6.60 francs an hour. He did not bother with holiday pay, sickness benefits or social security.

However, the "slave traffic" despite the French press's sudden interest, is no new thing. Quite a few Africans at the foyers I visited talked quite freely about the problems of crossing the Pyrenees as it is an everyday thing—in particular how to keep warm when they were so scantily clad.

Two years ago the Spanish police broke up several rings of "slave traders" who arranged transport into France in double-bottomed cattle trucks. And the Spanish authorities are known to be worried by the number of unemployed Africans who have on their heads. The laborers tried to cross the Pyrenees, were caught and then returned to the French police. In the Barcelona region alone there are 25,000 unregistered aliens, mainly Africans and Portuguese.

However, no one I talked to either in Paris or Rome seemed to think that the traffic would be brought under control. When I suggested to the press department of the French Foreign Ministry that it was all rather scandalous, I was told: "How can it be a scandal? It happens all the time."

The tragedy of the "slave traffic" is that all the pressures work toward French public opinion and French officialdom turning a blind eye. France needs labor so badly that anything goes. For the period of the Sixth Plan (1971-1976) the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Population envisaged an increase of 600,000 immigrant workers. Yoro, the leader of the striking Africans in a slum Parisian foyer, perhaps was getting near the truth when he told me as a parting shot, "You see, we'll end up like the Bantustans of South Africa—only good for supplying cheap labor."

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## Bankers Scent Revival for Dollar As Bond Prices Firm in Brisk Trade

[illegible]

Freeman Air Car	35	5%	6%	6%	January 20	30	18%	16%	16%
Freeman 207	165	7%	6%	6%	Jensen Corp.	17	6%	4%	4%
Friendville 246	1078	25%	20%	21%	Jensen Indust.	64	6%	5%	5%
Fruch Rest 309	41	17%	17%	17%	Jones Mackey	22	6%	5%	5%
From Rd Ex 20	78	5%	4%	4%	Jettco Inc.	92	7%	7%	7%
FuellerB 23	87	19%	18%	18%	Joe Air Freight	238	104%	15%	17%
Fuelling System	203	19%	19%	19%	John A. Smith	35	3%	3%	3%
Furnace 15	2693	23%	20%	21%	Jin Walling	38	45%	15%	15%
FurnCate 15	249	14%	14%	14%	John Walcott	47	17%	17%	17%
GRI Computer	12	1%	1%	1%	Joseph A. 112	47	18%	16%	16%

Modern Meric	121	154	125	13	+ 1/2
Moduline Httnc	27	25	24	33	- 1/2
MogulCorp 24	29	25	25	25	-
Mohr Inc	218	374	358	37	+ 1/2
Monarch Ind	29	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/2
Monfort Cole	35	74	67	74	+ 1/2
Monroe Group	16	214	214	74	-
Montalmin Vintns	149	74	67	74	+ 1/2
Moore Corp 30	24	55	55	4	-
MooreSam 30	148	254	254	254	+ 1/2

[illegible]

Whymey-Hid	143	5	4	5	+	36
Wien Coast	142	5	4	4	5	46
Wienor Crst	25	13	12	12	+	46
Williamette	111	23	23	23	23	16
Wilson Freight	24	7	7	7	7	
Wilson HJ	292	24	21	24	+	24
Winston N.K.	18	8	8	8	+	16
Winter Park Tel	87	37	34	34	37	21

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## Sports

Graebner Is Winner  
Over Nastase in Tennis

PARAMUS, N.J., March 11 (AP)—Clark Graebner registered a major surprise in defeating the Romanian, 6-1, 7-6, last night in the semifinals of the Garcia Tennis Classic.

Graebner will face fellow American Jimmie Connors, who earned a berth in the final with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Juan Gisbert of Spain. The winners will be after a \$5,000 top prize.

Graebner combined quick reflexes in a great volleying game to take a 5-0 lead over last year's U.S. Open champion, Graebner, used a drop shot for a service break in the second game and a forehand placement for the break in the fourth. Nastase, Romanian Davis Cup star, fell behind, 3-1, in the second set. Graebner faltered and Nastase rallied to take the lead at 4-3.

But that was as far as Nastase would go. Graebner handled Nastase's best shots and turned them into winners. Tied at 5-5, Graebner scored the decisive break in the 11th with an overhead. He wrapped it up on an ace in the 13th.

Connors, who has earned \$12,000 with five victories without a defeat this season, won the first set over Gisbert on a break in the 10th game. The veteran Spanish star was unable to match strokes in the second set with Connors, who rushed to a 5-0 lead.

## Virginia Wade Wins

DALLAS, Texas, March 11 (UPI)—Third-seeded Virginia Wade used a sizzling serve yesterday to defeat the top-seeded

## The Scoreboard

KARATE—At Singapore, Norinasa Bayakawa of Japan took the individual title in the first Asian Pacific Karate Championship with a unanimous win over Singapore's Lok Keng Wing.

CHAMPIONSHIP—At New Haven, Conn., the Hungarian team took the team medal in both men's and women's tournaments. In the men's event, Hungary, a senior at Southern Connecticut State College, won the men's all-around individual medal. Italian flyweight Fernando Atzori defeated David Natta of Zambia in a 16-round bout.

day to hand Chris Evert her first tournament loss in six months and to set up a final match with Australia's Evonne Coolidge in the \$37,000 Maureen Connolly Brinker Tournament.

Miss Wade, 27, of England, wore down the top-seeded team-ager, 2-6, 6-3, 9-7.

It was the first victory for Miss Wade over Miss Evert in four tries and avenged a loss in the finals in the S and E Green Swamp Classic at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last week.

Miss Coolidge, second-seeded in the event, had no trouble with fourth-seeded Kazuko Sawamatsu of Japan last night, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Court Faces Mrs. King  
CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Top-seeded Margaret Court of Australia and second-seeded Billy Jean King of the United States advanced to the title match of the \$30,000 Virginia Slims Tournament on victories in yesterday's semifinals.

Mrs. Court, flashing the form that has made her the leading money winner on the 1972 Slims circuit, defeated fourth-seeded Rosemary Casals of the United States, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. King, back on the tour after nursing a wrist ailment, ousted third-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia 6-1, 6-2.

Assesses Edge U.S.  
HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP)—Australia's Ken Rosewall and John Alexander made a strong comeback in doubles play last night and retained a one-point edge over the United States at the Aetna World Cup Tournament.

After dropping the first set, Rosewall and Alexander rallied for a 3-6, 6-1, 7-5 victory over the American team of Stan Smith and Bob Lutz.

The Aussies, down 5-2 in the tie-breaker, scored five straight points and captured the finale.

The result gave Australia a 3-2 advantage going into the final, with one singles and one doubles match to be played.

## Taking Lawn Out of Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., March 11 (AP)—The membership of the West Side Tennis Club voted Friday night to switch from grass to a synthetic surface for the U.S. Open in August. The U.S. championships, which go back as far as 1881, never have been played on anything but grass. However, players complained during the U.S. Open last year of bad bounces and the clumpy condition of the grass here.

The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association told the host club that if a new surface were used it would agree to sign a five-year contract with West Side for tournaments. The association also agreed to pay half the cost of conversion, not expected to be more than \$50,000.

The USLTA said that if the switch from grass was not made, the Open could be played in Forest Hills this year but that the association afterward would look for a new home for the championships.

Under the plan, three courts in the main stadium will be replaced by one court surfaced with a compressed gravel material called Har-Tru. Grass would be removed and Har-Tru installed in the grandstand court and four other courts nearby.

The U.S. Open is one of the world's major tennis tournaments along with Wimbledon and the French Open. Wimbledon will remain the only one played on grass.

Trevino's 4 Strokes Hold Up  
In Doral Eastern Open Golf

MIAMI, March 11 (NYT)—Lee Trevino's lucky number here seems to be four. He led the first round of the \$150,000 Doral Eastern Open by four strokes with a 64. He still ahead by four after 35 holes Friday. And yesterday, after a one-under-par 71 at the Doral Country Club course, he continued to hold a four-stroke edge with a 54-hole aggregate of 205, or 11 under par.

"I've got to be the most surprised guy in the world," the British Open champion said. "I never thought I'd have a four-stroke lead after a 74 and then a 70 and 71. But none of the others was playing exceptionally well today."

Dave Hill was the runner-up last night after a 70 for 209. Hill had been in a tie for third after two rounds, challenged with a 34 on the front nine as Trevino took 37 strokes.

After two more birdies, however, Hill stumbled badly at the 14th hole, a par-4. His drive went into a canal and he was subsequently bunkered before holing out with a double-bogey 6. He

finished with a 70, one shot ahead of the four-way tie for third, Brian (Bud) Albin, who won the Florida Citrus Open last weekend, Bobby Mitchell, Tom Weiskopf, and Rod Curly. The American Indian, formed the group at 210. Albin and Weiskopf had 70s.

Mitchell, who had penalty strokes after hitting into the water at the fourth and ninth holes, ended with an under-par 71. Curly, following a 38 to the turn, rallied on the back nine for a 34.

## LEADING SCORES

Lee Trevino	64-70-71-205
Dave Hill	70-70-70-210
Bobby Mitchell	71-68-71-210
Tom Weiskopf	73-68-70-210
Rod Curly	70-68-72-210
Bobby Albin	70-70-70-210
Homero Blancas	74-66-71-211
Jerry McGee	73-70-69-211
Jerry Heard	70-72-70-212
Bobby Nichols	70-72-70-212
Bruce Crampton	70-70-69-212
Ron Garrard	70-73-69-212
Ralph Johnston	71-73-69-212

More Sports News  
On Page 11

## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)  
that currency speculators who cannot earn interest on their DM deposits have been buying long-term bonds as a means of getting into the market. The coupon on these bonds, although low, was certainly better than no interest or a negative interest rate on bank deposits.

The bankers suggest that these buyers are now worried that in the rush to get out of these DM bonds when the dust has settled the price of the low-yielding securities will be driven sharply down, wiping out any profit that might have been made by the exchange of DMs for dollars. This was the case following the 1969 revaluation of the mark. On the other hand, DM prices held firm after the 1971 and 1972 dollar devaluations and the demand for currency diversification in portfolios is certainly still strongly felt.

On the secondary market, the price of DM bonds fell during the week by up to 1 percent. The Lebanese pound issue for Renault reportedly has gone well. Although trading has not formally begun, indicated quotes put the 7 1/4 percent issue at around its subscription price of par. The Lebanese government has given its approval for another international bond issue in its currency, but bankers report they are still looking for a borrower. The new issue is expected to be marketed in June.

Overall trading in the secondary market declined from the previous week. CIB's reports handling transactions in the week ended March 9 worth a nominal \$261.5 million, down from \$320.7 million. Euro-clear reports transactions worth \$257.7 million, down from \$286.4 million in the previous week.

## N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended March 10, 1973

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,158.30	1,157.10	1,157.10	+1.80
S&P 500	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
Nasdaq	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
NYSE	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
AMEX	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
NYSE	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
AMEX	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
NYSE	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
AMEX	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
NYSE	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
AMEX	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05

## Market Averages

Week Ended March 10, 1973

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Ind.	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
20 Transp.	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
15 Util.	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05
60 Comb.	115.25	115.10	115.10	+0.05

## Treasury Bills

Due

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Mar. 15	6.02	6.21	6.20
Mar. 22	6.02	6.21	6.20
Mar. 29	6.02	6.21	6.20
Apr. 5	6.02	6.21	6.20
Apr. 12	6.02	6.21	6.20
Apr. 19	6.02	6.21	6.20
Apr. 26	6.02	6.21	6.20
May 3	6.02	6.21	6.20
May 10	6.02	6.21	6.20
May 17	6.02	6.21	6.20
May 24	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jun. 1	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jun. 8	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jun. 15	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jun. 22	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jun. 29	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jul. 6	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jul. 13	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jul. 20	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jul. 27	6.02	6.21	6.20
Aug. 3	6.02	6.21	6.20
Aug. 10	6.02	6.21	6.20
Aug. 17	6.02	6.21	6.20
Aug. 24	6.02	6.21	6.20
Aug. 31	6.02	6.21	6.20
Sep. 7	6.02	6.21	6.20
Sep. 14	6.02	6.21	6.20
Sep. 21	6.02	6.21	6.20
Sep. 28	6.02	6.21	6.20
Oct. 5	6.02	6.21	6.20
Oct. 12	6.02	6.21	6.20
Oct. 19	6.02	6.21	6.20
Oct. 26	6.02	6.21	6.20
Nov. 2	6.02	6.21	6.20
Nov. 9	6.02	6.21	6.20
Nov. 16	6.02	6.21	6.20
Nov. 23	6.02	6.21	6.20
Nov. 30	6.02	6.21	6.20
Dec. 7	6.02	6.21	6.20
Dec. 14	6.02	6.21	6.20
Dec. 21	6.02	6.21	6.20
Dec. 28	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jan. 4	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jan. 11	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jan. 18	6.02	6.21	6.20
Jan. 25	6.02	6.21	6.20
Feb. 1	6.02	6.21	6.20
Feb. 8	6.02	6.21	6.20
Feb. 15	6.02	6.21	6.20
Feb. 22	6.02	6.21	6.20
Feb. 29	6.02	6.21	6.20

## Alaska Oil Spill Report

COLD BAY, Alaska, March 11 (AP)—A Coast Guard spokesman said that preliminary reports indicate that wildlife and beaches have escaped serious damage from a 200,000-gallon oil spill off the Alaskan Peninsula Thursday. The spill occurred when the 525-foot tanker Hullyer Brown ran aground.

How to survive  
in a currency crisis

**WORLD MONEY MARKETS SHUT!**  
In Bonn and Washington the money crisis talks go on and on and around the world last night they led to one conclusion—**DEVALUATION**  
Currency markets closed today  
Holidays ahead may cost more  
be dearer

**MONEY CRISIS ACTS**  
Central bankers discuss currency crisis in weekend of top level conf. Money markets in chaos

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When you are abroad in a currency crisis, you may find that hotels, shops and restaurants will not accept your cash.

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Forename \_\_\_\_\_ Position held \_\_\_\_\_  
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(If less than three years with present employer)

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Own home ☐ Tenant ☐ Year of residence \_\_\_\_\_ No. of dependents \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous address (if less than three years at present address) \_\_\_\_\_

Banker's name and address \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of account \_\_\_\_\_ Account No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous banker's name and address (if less than three years with present bank) \_\_\_\_\_

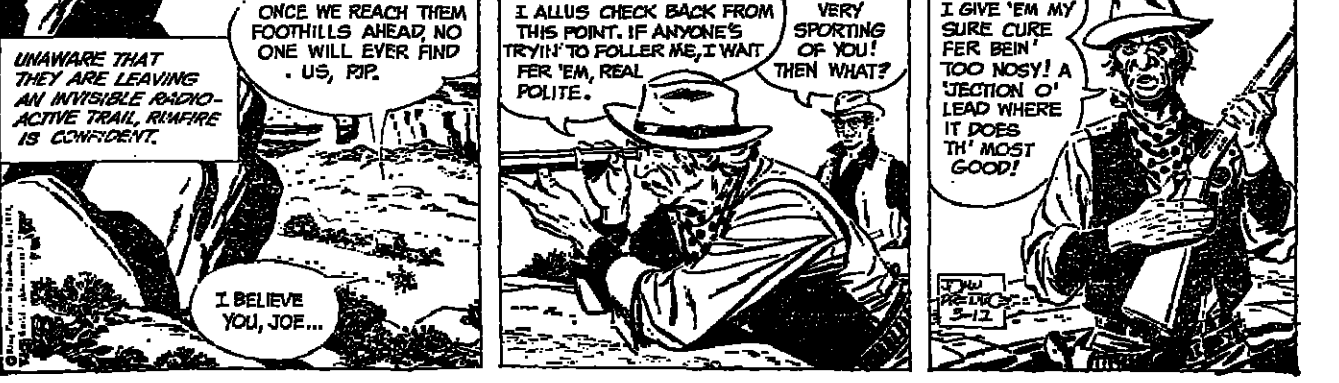
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If salary is below \$5,500 please indicate amount.  
Amount and source of extra income \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer's name and address \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

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***By Alan Truscott***

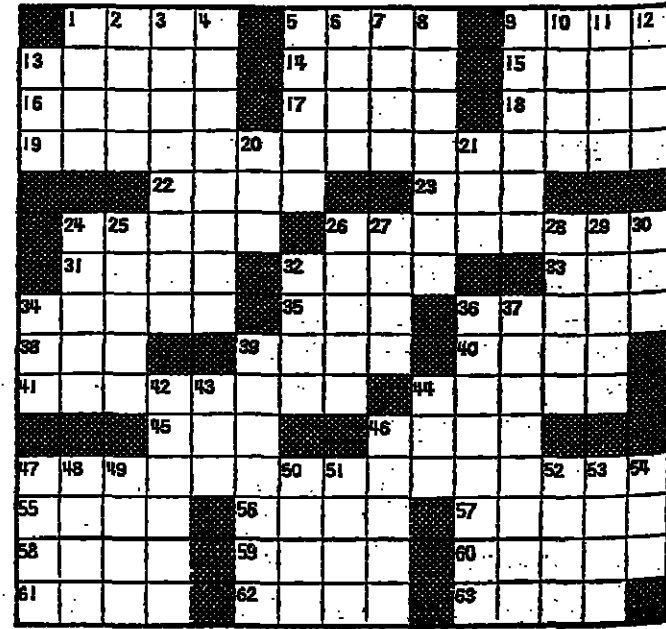
AICV AIE OAITU  
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 CROWDS THE SITEH  
 HEN LAJIE ASISIE  
 PIRIMROSIAPITIE  
 FIRESHIPITIMIT LURAE  
 APERIE SITAY CHAPS  
 NOISE SYIM SISE

Answer: PRANCED around with a  
RED CAPE - "CAPE-RED"

The "New Metropolitan Cookbook" may be obtained free from Metropolitan Life offices or by Jean Hewitt is a New York Times food writer.

**Re: Will Wong**

ACROSS			
1	S. A. Indian	45	French negative
5	Hindu nurse	46	Gulf in Ionian
9	Berated	47	Sea
13	Staggering	48	1-5 and 1-10, e.g.
14	Southern campus, for short	55	Wisdom
15	Eastern princess	56	First name in mysteries
16	Byproducts of tight shoes	57	Burglar
17	Cuckoo-pit	58	Exude
18	Sax	59	— guard
19	V.I.P. at the Big A	60	Girl's name
22	Of an age	61	Vipers
23	Slag base	62	Mailed
24	Hat	63	England's Anthony
26	10-1, for example		<u>DOWN</u>
31	"I was in kneepants . . ."	1	Kind of bar
32	Rote	2	Prefix for dynamics
33	Shell equipment	3	Performed
34	Germans	4	Horse trailers
35	Turn	5	Have — (live it up)
36	Merry times	6	Tim of football
38	Height: Abbr.	7	River in Asia
39	Without, in Sedan	8	Soup base
	African fox	9	Jalopies
41	Kind of race	10	Guard's cry
42	Ruhr hub	11	Division word
		12	Fashion name
		13	Make believe
		20	Order's partner
		21	Work unit
		24	Fashion plate
		25	Green letter
		26	Staying at anchor
		27	Rabs, in Madrid
		28	V.I.P. at the Big A
		29	Bucket of song
		30	Board members: Abbr.
		32	Caravansary
		34	Pouch
		36	Catch-up time at Aqueduct
		37	Beset
		39	"Sing, You
		42	Double-boiler parts
		43	Low
		44	Idol, Solo style
		46	Turn aside
		47	Olive genus
		48	Monastic titles
		49	Sound of a faulty faucet
		50	"Born"
		51	Hunting dog of old
		52	Story
		53	Land of the shamrock
		54	Wee, to Sandy



**Saturday's** | **Jumble:** PROVE WIPED BOTAN  
| **Answer:** PRANCED around with a  
| **RED CAPE**—"CAPE-RED"

هكذا من الامم







## Observer

## Approved Happiness

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The news is filled with people who know what's good for me.

Just the other night, according to the papers, a bunch of people who give the orders at CBS saved me from being made unhappy by seeing a play called "Sticks and Bones" on my television set.

They thought the play would upset me, so they suppressed it. I have been going around ever since feeling a lot less upset than I might have felt if it hadn't been for CBS.

A friend of mine named Art noticed this right away. "You look a lot less upset than you might look," Art said, "although you still look more upset than most people. What's the secret?"

I told him how CBS had saved me from seeing "Sticks and Bones." He hadn't heard about it. After thinking about it a few moments, he realized that CBS had saved him, too, from seeing it and that, therefore, he must be just as much less upset as I was.

"Don't I look less upset than I would if CBS hadn't stepped in on my behalf?" Art asked.

"To tell you the truth, Art," I said, "you look so much less depressed and corrupted by exposure to pornographic movies that I didn't notice any relative change in other aspects of your appearance."

He explained that all the credit for his morally improved appearance was due a New York judge.

Just a few days ago, Art had been in New York and had been saved from seeing the movie "Deep Throat" by the judge's decision to ban it.

"He knew you were coming, I suppose," I said. "And realizing that immediately after checking into your hotel you would be approached by gunmen who would force you to go to the theater showing 'Deep Throat' and buy a ticket to this depraving and corrupting piece of pornography, he decided to save you by banning the movie."



Baker

Art said that the banning had not been a special favor to him, but had been done to improve the happiness and well-being of everybody, including me.

"So," I said, "I am not only less upset than I might be, thanks to CBS, but also mentally healthier than I used to be because, thanks to the judge, I can now look forward to not being depressed and corrupted by having to see 'Deep Throat' next time I visit New York."

All this, however, was not enough to explain the great sense of well-being that was flooding us as we talked. Later that evening, we understood it. That very day the men who run public television had decided to save us from irritating political ideas by suppressing the best part of the public affairs programming on educational TV.

Art telephoned with the news. "They've saved us from the irritation of having to listen to Bill Buckley," he said.

It was intoxicating. All these important, powerful men taking up their precious time thinking of ways to make a couple of no-bodies like Art and me happier. "And don't forget the book the CIA suppressed," Art said. "Think how much unhappier we'd both be if we'd been allowed to read a book like that."

"A book like what?"

"Since it was never allowed to be written, how do you expect me to know what it was like?" asked Art.

This seemed an irritable answer. I wonder if he has been sneaking looking at a suppressed play, or a banned movie, or yearning secretly for exterminable political comment on television. I wonder if he should be reported as a dangerous case of unhappiness.

I shall think more about it after turning on the television. Normally, you understand, I don't watch television. But now, to get the full benefits of the industry's new policy of not upsetting me, the set must be turned on so that the blandness can ooze out and fill the room.

Perhaps they have suppressed some of the most irritating commercials. Oh, I know. I know. My happiness isn't everything, even to CBS.



## Link to Mysterious Community

## A Chinese Torah Is Found in a Texas Library

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK (NYT).—It is said that the Western world first learned there were such things as Chinese Jews when a missionary in the early 17th century overheard with astonishment the remarks of two Chinese men who were in Peking to take examinations for public posts.

Noticing a picture of Mary and Jesus, the candidates are said to have exclaimed: "Oh, Sarah and Isaac!"

## Amazement

Scholars over the years have pieced together some history of their community, at Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province in central China, and they know of other such communities.

But the subject is hardly common knowledge. And so Southern Methodist University in Dallas was amazed to learn recently that its Harrison Bible Collection included a long lost Torah from

Kaifeng. The Torah is the first five books of the Old Testament. The key to the discovery came from Dr. Menahem Schneier, head librarian at the Jewish Theological Seminary here, who examined copies of the 96-foot scroll and reported that it had been written by Chinese Jews.

## Curiosity

Relating details of the discovery the other day, Dr. Decherd Turner Jr. of SMU's Bridwell Library, said he had been curious about the scroll since the university acquired it in 1964 as curator of the trust of the late Thomas J. Harrison, an Oklahoma real estate and insurance executive who collected early Bibles.

Scholars passing through Dallas gave Dr. Turner various appraisals. "A 19th-century Polish Torah," one suggested. "Eighteenth-century Spanish," another concluded.

Then Dr. Turner asked Michael Pollak, a Dallas publisher, to investigate, knowing that Mr. Pollak's hobby was delving into early printing.

"I am not an expert on Chinese Torah scrolls," Dr. Schneier declared the other day, insisting that he had played virtually no role in the affair. But he said there was no doubt that the Dallas scroll, copies of which he saw in June, was of the same origin as a Torah at the seminary which is from Kaifeng.

## Calligraphy

The calligraphy on the Dallas Torah is "flowing and rather graceful" compared with the rather square writing on conventional Western Torahs, and it is written on goat or sheepskin rather than parchment, Mr. Pollak reported. It is also stitched with silk instead of thread from the tendons of animals, he said, and it has two thin rods instead of substantial wooden rollers, with knobs varnished Chinese-

style with golden lacquer. Dr. Turner described the scroll as "exquisite" and "priceless."

Scholars now generally agree that the Kaifeng community was established, probably in the 13th century, by Jews who traveled there from the Middle East, most likely present-day Iraq.

## Purchase

Dr. Hyman Kublin, a Brooklyn College history professor who is an expert in the field, said that there was some intermarriage, particularly with Chinese Moslems, and that the community "to the untrained eye would have been taken for Chinese."

Before it "withered away" in the late 19th century, chiefly because of assimilation, missionaries in 1851 bought six Torahs from the Kaifeng Jews. Experts kept track of five of them; one is at Cambridge University, for example, and another at the British Museum.



Hal and Olga Connolly at Olympics.

## PEOPLE: An Olympian Romance Is Ending in Divorce

A gold-medal marriage is apparently ending in divorce. Harold Connolly, the American winner of the hammer throw at the 1956 Olympics, has filed for dissolution of his marriage of 15 years to Olga Fikotova Connolly, the Czechoslovakian who won the women's discus throw at the Melbourne games. Hal, 42, who held the world record in his event, and Olga, 41, who just last year set the U.S. record in hers, cited irreconcilable differences in filing for divorce in Santa Monica, Calif. Both are schoolteachers. He is involved in a movement to wrest control of amateur sports from the Amateur Athletic Union and she is active as a writer and lecturer. The author of several books, including "Rings of Destiny" about the lives and marriages of Olympic champions, Olga had a desire to lead a freer life. Their marriage in 1957 followed a courtship in which Hal flew to Prague and won Olga's hand after a personal appeal to the Czech president. They have four children.

RESIGNING: Ron Hooker, who was the second youngest mayor in the United States when elected in 1971 at the age of 19 in Newcomersville, Ohio, Nov. 21, has a second job as a teacher and after graduating from college may apply to enter law school in the fall. He has no plans to continue in politics.

Actor Robert Redford, asserting that he has been "overwhelmed and embarrassed" by a

woman named Nadine Davis, has asked a court for an injunction to prevent her from writing and telephoning him and from getting closer than 500 feet from him. Bedford's suit, filed in superior court in Los Angeles, alleges that the woman has followed him, phoned him and sent him obscene letters since June, 1969. The actor is also seeking \$4,000 in damages.

JAILED: James Edwards, 36, for eight years by a Toronto court. A Chicagoan, Edwards was up before a Gary, Ind., court on a bank robbery charge. The court gave him time to "settle his affairs" before sentencing. He went to Toronto and robbed another bank. VACATIONING: Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in Lech, Austria, for two weeks.

The English magazine Nursing Times recently came up with some advice on snoring, snoring and victims. Adhesive tape. "A strip applied from one cheek to the other under the lower jaw helps to keep the mouth shut" while sleeping.

Denise Capet, 19, black beauty queen of Utah, turned in her crown last week and wrote an open letter to the contest organizers in Los Angeles, charging that the Miss Black American Beauty pageant was just another way of exploiting black women. A pre-medical student at the University of Utah, she said the national pageant exploited black women for "power, publicity and profit." —SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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MANHATTAN: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 325-1111.  
MILWAUKEE: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201. Tel: 325-1111.  
MINNEAPOLIS: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401. Tel: 325-1111.  
NEW YORK: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 325-1111.  
PHILADELPHIA: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101. Tel: 325-1111.  
PORTLAND: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Portland, Ore. 97201. Tel: 325-1111.  
SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., San Francisco, Calif. 94101. Tel: 325-1111.  
SEATTLE: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Seattle, Wash. 98101. Tel: 325-1111.  
SPRINGFIELD: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Springfield, Ill. 62701. Tel: 325-1111.  
WASHINGTON: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel: 325-1111.  
WICHITA: Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Wichita, Kan. 67201. Tel: 325-1111.

## PERSONALS

PETERS—ENJOY, ENJOY, ENJOY.

JOAN M. Happiness is a loving frog.

W.A.P. W.A.P.

## SHOPPING

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Av. Alameda 97. Tel: 250 14 74.

GREY: TURKEY, LEBANON.

Mr. J. H. White, 1000 N. 1st St., London.

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